



GCSE Mathematics

Paper 2 Higher Tier

Mark scheme

8300
June 2017

Version: 1.0 Final

Mark schemes are prepared by the Lead Assessment Writer and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation events which all associates participate in and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation process ensures that the mark scheme covers the students' responses to questions and that every associate understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for standardisation each associate analyses a number of students' scripts. Alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed and legislated for. If, after the standardisation process, associates encounter unusual answers which have not been raised they are required to refer these to the Lead Assessment Writer.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of students' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

Further copies of this mark scheme are available from aqa.org.uk

Glossary for Mark Schemes

GCSE examinations are marked in such a way as to award positive achievement wherever possible. Thus, for GCSE Mathematics papers, marks are awarded under various categories.

If a student uses a method which is not explicitly covered by the mark scheme the same principles of marking should be applied. Credit should be given to any valid methods. Examiners should seek advice from their senior examiner if in any doubt.

M	Method marks are awarded for a correct method which could lead to a correct answer.
A	Accuracy marks are awarded when following on from a correct method. It is not necessary to always see the method. This can be implied.
B	Marks awarded independent of method.
ft	Follow through marks. Marks awarded for correct working following a mistake in an earlier step.
SC	Special case. Marks awarded for a common misinterpretation which has some mathematical worth.
M dep	A method mark dependent on a previous method mark being awarded.
B dep	A mark that can only be awarded if a previous independent mark has been awarded.
oe	Or equivalent. Accept answers that are equivalent. eg accept 0.5 as well as $\frac{1}{2}$
[a, b]	Accept values between a and b inclusive.
[a, b)	Accept values $a \leq \text{value} < b$
3.14...	Accept answers which begin 3.14 eg 3.14, 3.142, 3.1416
Use of brackets	It is not necessary to see the bracketed work to award the marks.

Examiners should consistently apply the following principles

Diagrams

Diagrams that have working on them should be treated like normal responses. If a diagram has been written on but the correct response is within the answer space, the work within the answer space should be marked. Working on diagrams that contradicts work within the answer space is not to be considered as choice but as working, and is not, therefore, penalised.

Responses which appear to come from incorrect methods

Whenever there is doubt as to whether a student has used an incorrect method to obtain an answer, as a general principle, the benefit of doubt must be given to the student. In cases where there is no doubt that the answer has come from incorrect working then the student should be penalised.

Questions which ask students to show working

Instructions on marking will be given but usually marks are not awarded to students who show no working.

Questions which do not ask students to show working

As a general principle, a correct response is awarded full marks.

Misread or miscopy

Students often copy values from a question incorrectly. If the examiner thinks that the student has made a genuine misread, then only the accuracy marks (A or B marks), up to a maximum of 2 marks are penalised. The method marks can still be awarded.

Further work

Once the correct answer has been seen, further working may be ignored unless it goes on to contradict the correct answer.

Choice

When a choice of answers and/or methods is given, mark each attempt. If both methods are valid then M marks can be awarded but any incorrect answer or method would result in marks being lost.

Work not replaced

Erased or crossed out work that is still legible should be marked.

Work replaced

Erased or crossed out work that has been replaced is not awarded marks.

Premature approximation

Rounding off too early can lead to inaccuracy in the final answer. This should be penalised by 1 mark unless instructed otherwise.

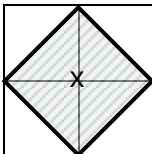
Continental notation

Accept a comma used instead of a decimal point (for example, in measurements or currency), provided that it is clear to the examiner that the student intended it to be a decimal point.

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments
1	0.049	B1	
	Additional Guidance		
2	0.36 cm ²	B1	
	Additional Guidance		
3	(5, 7)	B1	
	Additional Guidance		
4	$98 - 8n$	B1	
	Additional Guidance		

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments
5(a)	$\frac{1}{4}$ or 0.25 or 25%	B1	oe
	Additional Guidance		
	Ratio eg 1 : 4 or 1 : 3		B0
	$\frac{1}{4}$ seen and answer 1 : 4		B1
	Expressed only in words eg 1 out of 4		B0
	1 out of 4 and $\frac{1}{4}$		B1
	$\frac{1}{4}$ seen with change to incorrect decimal or incorrect percentage eg $\frac{1}{4}$ and answer 0.4		B1
	Ignore chance words if $\frac{1}{4}$ seen eg $\frac{1}{4}$ and answer Likely		B1

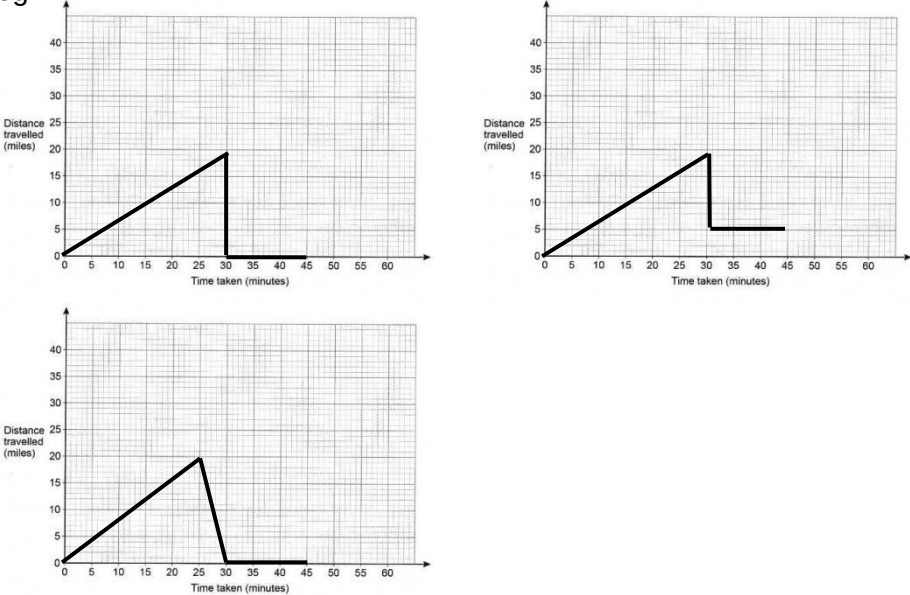
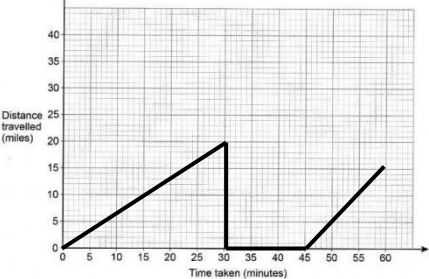
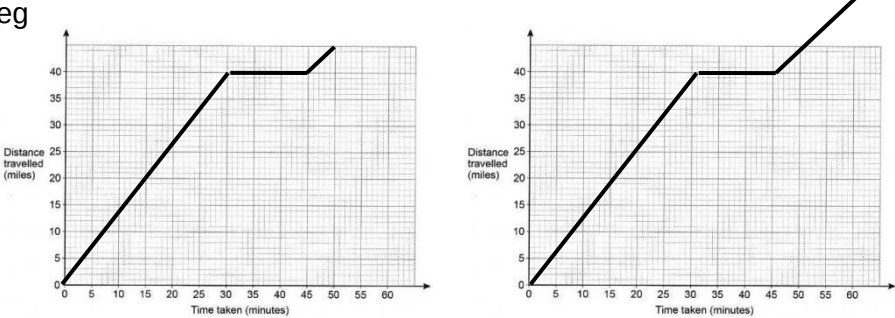
5(b)	$(1 \times) 10 (\times) 10 (\times) 5$ or $\frac{10 \times 10 \times 10}{2}$ or $\frac{1000}{2}$	M1	oe
	500	A1	SC1 5 or 324 or 400 or 405
	Additional Guidance		
	10 + 10 + 5		M0A0
	SCs are for the answers from not including zero at least once ie $9 \times 9 \times 4$ or $10 \times 10 \times 4$ or $9 \times 9 \times 5$ or from a misread ie $1 \times 1 \times 1 \times 5$		

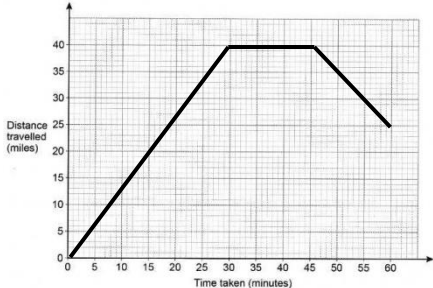
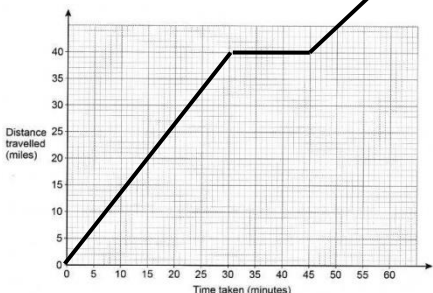
Question	Answer	Mark	Comments														
6(a)	<table><tr><td>x</td><td>−2</td><td>−1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>y</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>−2</td><td>−2</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr></table>	x	−2	−1	0	1	2	3	y	4	0	−2	−2	0	4	B2	B1 1 or 2 values correct
	x	−2	−1	0	1	2	3										
	y	4	0	−2	−2	0	4										
	Additional Guidance																
6(b)	5 or 6 points plotted correctly	M1	Correct or ft their table in (a) Tolerance of ±1 small square Points can be implied by graph passing through them														
	Correct smooth parabolic curve and y-coordinate of minimum point in the range $-2.5 \leq y \leq -2.1$	A1	Tolerance of ±1 small square for the six correct points from the table No further tolerance for the minimum														
	Additional Guidance																
	Tolerance of ±1 small square means it is on the edges of or within the shaded area 																
	Ignore extra points plotted																
	If their table in (a) has points that are beyond the grid these points will not be able to be plotted correctly																
	Ignore any curve drawn for $x < -2$ or $x > 3$																
	Curve passing through all correct points within tolerance		M1A1														
	Ruled straight lines		A0														

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments
6(c)	$\frac{1}{2}$ or 0.5	B1	Ignore any y-coordinate
	Additional Guidance		
	(-2.25, 0.5)		B0
	Ignore their graph drawn in (b) – there is no ft		
	Condone 0.5, -2.25		B1
7	$\sin 72 = \frac{x}{8}$ or $8 \times \sin 72$ or $\cos (90 - 72) = \frac{x}{8}$ or $8 \times \cos (90 - 72)$ or $\frac{x}{\sin 72} = \frac{8}{\sin 90}$ or $\frac{\sin 72}{x} = \frac{\sin 90}{8}$	M1	oe eg $8 \cos 72$ or 2.47... or 2.5 and $\sqrt{8^2 - (8\cos 72)^2}$
	[7.6, 7.61]	A1	
	Additional Guidance		
	If trigonometry and Pythagoras are used it must be a fully correct method that would lead to the correct value of x		
	Accept $\sin 72 \times 8$		M1
	Accept opp or o for x eg $\sin 72 = \frac{\text{opp}}{8}$		M1
	$\sin = \frac{x}{8}$ or $\sin \theta = \frac{x}{8}$ (unless recovered)		M0
	Answer coming from scale drawing		M0A0
	Answer in range seen followed by 7 or 8		M1A1

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments
8(a)	Joins (0, 0) to (30, 20)	B1	Line does not need to be straight but must start and finish at correct points and not be decreasing Mark intention
	Horizontal line for 15 minutes from their (30, 20)	B1ft	Mark intention
	Line with gradient 1 or a curve from their (45, 20) and stops at 60 minutes or stops at top edge of grid or higher but not beyond 60 minutes	B1ft	A curve must not be decreasing and must start and finish at two points that could be joined by a line with gradient 1 Condone a horizontal or vertical line from 60 minutes Mark intention
	Additional Guidance		
			B3
	Allow any horizontal line between 30 minutes and 45 minutes if first part of journey is blank eg 		B0B1

Additional Guidance continues on the next page

Additional Guidance continued		
8(a) cont	Do not allow second mark if their first line is followed by a drop back towards the horizontal axis before she stops eg 	B1B0 B0B0
	If there are more than 3 lines or curves, assume the last part is the part where she completes her journey eg 	B1B0B1ft
	If their (45, 20) is too high to fit a line of gradient 1 ending at 60 minutes, allow the final line to stop at the top of the grid or higher, but not beyond 60 minutes eg 	B0B1ftB1ft
	Points but no lines	B0
	Ignore any lines that could be working for part (a) or part (b)	

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments
8(b)	35	B1ft	Correct or ft total distance travelled for their graph at 60 minutes
	Additional Guidance		
	35 from any or no graph		B1
	If their graph extends beyond 60 minutes, read off at 60 minutes for ft		
	Follow through total distance travelled eg (a) 		B0ft B1ft
	(b) answer 25 (b) answer 55		
	Ignores the stationary parts		B0
	Do not follow through a graph above the grid at 60 eg (a) 		B0ft
(b) answer 55			

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments
9	Alternative method 1		
	40	B1	May be implied eg $\frac{2}{40}$
	$2 + x + 2x + 5 = \text{their } 40$ or $3x + 7 = \text{their } 40$ or $(\text{their } 40 - 2 - 5) \div 3$ or $33 \div 3$	M1	oe equation eg $3x + 5 = 38$ (scores B1M1) their 40 must be an integer
	$(x =) 11$	A1ft	ft B0M1 Does not have to be an integer Accept answer rounded or truncated to at least 2 sf
	$\frac{27}{40}$ or 0.675 or 67.5%	B1ft	Only ft evaluation of $\frac{2 \times \text{their integer } x + 5}{40}$ and $0 < \text{answer} < 1$ Denominator must be 40 (may subsequently be simplified)
	Alternative method 2		
	$\frac{2}{2+x+2x+5} = \frac{1}{20}$ or $\frac{x+2x+5}{2+x+2x+5} = \frac{19}{20}$	M2	oe equation
	$(x =) 11$	A1	
	$\frac{27}{40}$ or 0.675 or 67.5%	B1ft	Only ft evaluation of $\frac{2 \times \text{their integer } x + 5}{40}$ and $0 < \text{answer} < 1$ Denominator must be 40 (may subsequently be simplified)

Alternative methods 3, 4 and Additional Guidance continue on the next two pages

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments
9 cont	Alternative method 3		
	$3x \rightarrow 100\% - 5\% - 12.5\%$ or $3x \rightarrow 82.5\%$	M1	Using $2 \rightarrow 5\%$ and $5 \rightarrow 12.5\%$ oe
	$x \rightarrow 82.5\% \div 3$ or $x \rightarrow 27.5\%$	M1dep	oe
	$2x + 5 \rightarrow 2 \times 27.5\% + 12.5\%$	M1dep	oe
	$\frac{27}{40}$ or 0.675 or 67.5%	A1	
	Alternative method 4		
	$3x \rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{20} - \frac{2.5}{20}$ or $3x \rightarrow \frac{16.5}{20}$	M1	Using $2 \rightarrow \frac{1}{20}$ and $5 \rightarrow \frac{2.5}{20}$ oe
	$x \rightarrow \frac{16.5}{20} \div 3$ or $x \rightarrow \frac{5.5}{20}$	M1dep	oe
	$2x + 5 \rightarrow 2 \times \frac{5.5}{20} + \frac{2.5}{20}$ or $2x + 5 \rightarrow \frac{13.5}{20}$	M1dep	oe
	$\frac{27}{40}$ or 0.675 or 67.5%	A1	

Additional Guidance continues on the next page

9 cont	Additional Guidance	
	(Alt 1) $x = 6$ (no working) Answer $\frac{17}{40}$ (first B1 implied)	B1M0A0B1ft
	(Alt 1) $2 + x + 2x + 5 = 20$ $x = \frac{13}{3}$ Answer $\frac{13.666}{20}$	B0M1 A1ftB0ft
	Answer $\frac{13.5}{20}$	B1M1A1B0
	11 by inspection or T & I scores the first 3 marks	
	Answer $\frac{2x+5}{40}$	B1M0A0B0
	Answer $\frac{2x+5}{3x+7}$	Zero
	Ratio eg 27 : 40	B1M1A1B0
	Expressed only in words eg 27 out of 40	B1M1A1B0
	27 out of 40 and $\frac{27}{40}$	B1M1A1B1
	$\frac{27}{40}$ seen with incorrect change of form or incorrect cancelling eg $\frac{27}{40}$ and answer 0.27	B1M1A1B1
	Ignore chance words if $\frac{27}{40}$ seen eg $\frac{27}{40}$ and answer Unlikely	B1M1A1B1

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments
10	Alternative method 1		
	360 – 110 or 250 or 360 – 110 – 110 or 140	M1	May be seen on diagram oe
	3360 ÷ their 140 or 24 or 2640 (men) or 6000 (women)	M1dep	their 140 must be from 360 – 110 – 110 oe
	8640	A1	SC2 4838 or 4839
	Alternative method 2		
	$100 - \frac{110}{360} \times 100$ or 100 – 30.5(...) or 100 – 30.6 or 69.4(...%) or 69.5(%) or $100 - \frac{110}{360} \times 100 - \frac{110}{360} \times 100$ or 100 – 30.5(...) – 30.5(...) or 100 – 30.6 – 30.6 or 38.8(...%) or 38.9(%)	M1	May be seen on diagram oe
	3360 ÷ (their 69.4 – their 30.5) or 3360 ÷ their 38.8(...) or 86.4	M1dep	their 69.4 must be from $100 - \frac{110}{360} \times 100$ their 30.5 must be from $\frac{110}{360} \times 100$
	8640	A1	SC2 4838 or 4839

Alternative method 3 and Additional Guidance continue on the next page

10 cont	Alternative method 3		
	$\frac{250}{360}x - \frac{110}{360}x = 3360$ or $m = \frac{110}{360} \times (m + 3360 + m)$ or $w = \frac{250}{360} \times (w + w - 3360)$	M1	Sets up a correct equation to work out total (x), men (m) or women (w) oe
	$x = 3360 \div \left(\frac{250-110}{360} \right)$ or $m = 336\,000 \div 140$ or 2640 or $w = 840\,000 \div 140$ or 6000	M1dep	oe
	8640	A1	SC2 4838 or 4839
	Additional Guidance		
	Condone 8639.9... → answer 8640		M2 A1
	2640 or 6000		M2
	4838 and 4839 come from 3360 women		SC2
11	9.56×3^{10} 9563 9.56×10^3 or 564 508 (.44) 9563 9560 with no incorrect evaluations seen	B2	B1 9.563×10^3 or 9560 or 564 508 (.44) or $5.6(450844) \times 10^5$ SC1 9.56×10^3 9563 9.56×3^{10} with no incorrect evaluations seen
	Additional Guidance		
	Allow numbers to be written in original or converted form or as a mixture for B2 or SC1		
	Incorrect evaluation seen scores a maximum of B1		
12	AD	B1	
	Additional Guidance		

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments
13	Alternative method 1		
	Valid number of bread rolls and cheese slices	M1	eg 30 bread and 60 cheese or 60 bread and 120 cheese or 90 bread and 180 cheese or 120 bread and 240 cheese Valid number means ratio 1 : 2 and can be bought in exact numbers of packs May be implied by valid number of packs
	Valid number of packs of bread rolls and cheese slices	M1dep	eg 2 packs bread and 3 packs cheese or 4 packs bread and 6 packs cheese or 6 packs bread and 9 packs cheese or 8 packs bread and 12 packs cheese Valid number of packs means ratio 2 : 3
	their number of packs of bread $\times$ 1.88 and their number of packs of cheese $\times$ 2.15	M1dep	eg 15.04 and 25.8(0)
	40.84	A1	SC2 27.94 or 42.98

Alternative method 2 and Additional Guidance continue on the next page

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments
13 cont	Alternative method 2		
	Valid number of sandwiches	M1	eg Common multiple of 15 and 20 identified eg 15 30 45 <u>60</u> 75 and 20 40 <u>60</u> Valid number means can be bought in exact numbers of packs
	$1.88 \div 15 + 2.15 \div 10$ or $0.125(\dots) + 0.215$ or $0.34(0\dots)$	M1	oe Cost of one sandwich
	their $0.34(0\dots) \times$ their number of sandwiches	M1dep	dep on M2
	40.84	A1	SC2 27.94 or 42.98
	Additional Guidance		
	Alt 1 3rd M1 Allow working in pence		
	Alt 2 2nd M1 Allow working in pence		
	30 bread and 60 cheese/2 packs bread and 3 packs cheese 2×1.88 or 3.76 and 3×2.15 or 6.45 (Answer £10.21)		M3 A0
	60 bread and 120 cheese/4 packs bread and 6 packs cheese 4×1.88 or 7.52 and 6×2.15 or 12.9(0) (Answer £20.42)		M3 A0
	90 bread and 180 cheese/6 packs bread and 9 packs cheese 6×1.88 or 11.28 and 9×2.15 or 19.35 (Answer £30.63)		M3 A0
	150 bread and 300 cheese/10 packs bread and 15 packs cheese 10×1.88 or 18.8(0) and 15×2.15 or 32.25 (Answer £51.05)		M3 A0
	SC2 from 120 bread and 120 cheese or 240 bread and 120 cheese		

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments
14	$C = 0.6(0)n + 2.5(0)$	B3	oe Must have $C =$ for B3 B2 $C = 0.6n + k$ ($k \neq 0$) or $C = an + 2.5$ ($a \neq 0$) or $0.6n + 2.5$ B1 $0.6n$ or $an + 2.5$ ($a \neq 0$) or $C = 60n + 250$
	Additional Guidance		
	Allow correct fractions eg $\frac{3}{5}$ or $\frac{1}{1.6}$ for 0.6 and/or $\frac{5}{2}$ for 2.5		
	Allow $0.6 \times n$ or $n \times 0.6$ for $0.6n$ eg $C = 0.6 \times n + 2.5$ $n \times 0.6 + 2.5$ $0.6 \times n$		B3 B2 B1
	Penalise by one mark the use of $n0.6$ for $0.6n$ eg $C = n0.6 + 2.5$ $n0.6 + 2.5$ $n0.6$		B2 B1 B0
	Penalise by one mark the use of different letters eg $y = 0.6x + 2.5$ $0.6x + 2.5$ $2p + 2.5$		B2 B1 B0
	Transposing 0.6 and 2.5 scores zero eg $C = 2.5n + 0.6$		B0
	Ignore £ signs eg $£C = £0.6n + £2.5$ or $C = £0.60n + £2.5$		B3
	$C = 1.2n + 2.5$		B2
	$1.2n + 2.5$		B1
	$C = 0.6n + 2.5$ in working with $0.6n + 2.5$ on answer line		B3
	Equivalent formula but C not the subject scores B2 eg $100C = 60n + 250$		B2

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments
15(a)	Identifies error in working	B1	eg $2y^2$ should be $4y^2$ 2 should be 4 2 should be squared Should have worked out $(2y)^2$ but has only worked out y^2
	Additional Guidance		
	Answer may be seen next to Sami's method below the diagram		
	Adding brackets around 2y to Sami's working in line 2 (working lines may be blank)		B1
	Showing the error being corrected eg1 $(2y)^2 = 100$ and $2y = 10$ eg2 $4y^2 = 36 + 64$		B1 B1
	She hasn't squared the bracket		B1
	Has only squared y		B1
	The brackets have been left out		B1
	$(2y)^2$ is not equal to $2y^2$		B1
	Should have square rooted 100 before dividing by 2 because the 2y should not have been taken out of the bracket		B1
	Should have square rooted 100 before dividing by 2 (could be referring to working from line 3 to line 4)		B0
	Line 2 is wrong (has not identified which part of line 2 is wrong)		B0
	Answer should be $y = 5$ (has not shown what the error is)		B0
	Ignore non-contradictory work if correct response seen		

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments
15(b)	No and valid reason	B1	eg No and the hypotenuse is 10 No and $2y$ is 10 No and if you double y it is more than 8
	Additional Guidance		
	Valid reason must be for Mel's argument		
	Neither box ticked with valid reason can score B1 if decision in words eg $2y$ is 10 so Mel is wrong		B1
	No and she didn't double it to 10		B1
	No and she didn't double y		B0
	No and she has to double 5 which makes it 10		B1
	No and she has to double 5		B0
	No and the hypotenuse is $2y$ so that's more than 8		B1
	No and the hypotenuse is $2y$		B0
	No and the hypotenuse is the longest side		B0
	No and y is 5		B0
	No and if you double y it is more than 6 and 8		B1
	No and if you double y it is more than 6		B0
	Yes and valid reason		B0
16	28	B1	
	Additional Guidance		

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments
17	Alternative method 1		
	50×1.2 or 60	M1	oe length of Q May be on the diagram
	$50 \times x \times 0.9$ or $45 \times x$	M1	oe area of P reduced by 10% May be on the diagram
	their $60 \times y =$ their $45 \times x$ or $\frac{y}{x} = \frac{\text{their } 45}{\text{their } 60}$ or $y : x =$ their $45 : \text{their } 60$ or equivalent ratio to 4: 3 not in simplest form or equivalent fraction to $\frac{4}{3}$ not in simplest form	M1dep	oe dep on M2 M3 $\frac{1.2}{0.9}$
	$4 : 3$ or $1 : \frac{3}{4}$ or $1 : 0.75$ or $\frac{4}{3} : 1$	A1	

Alternative method 2 and Additional Guidance continue on the next two pages

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments
17 cont	Alternative method 2		
	50×1.2 or 60	M1	oe length of Q May be on the diagram
	Chooses a value for x and reduces area of P by 10%	M1	oe eg ($x = 8$) $50 \times 8 \times 0.9$
	their $60 \times y =$ their area of P reduced by 10% or equivalent ratio to 4 : 3 not in simplest form or equivalent fraction to $\frac{4}{3}$ not in simplest form	M1dep	oe eg $60y = 50 \times 8 \times 0.9$ or $60y = 360$ or ($y =$) $360 \div 60$ or 6 dep on M2 M3 $\frac{1.2}{0.9}$
	$4 : 3$ or $1 : \frac{3}{4}$ or $1 : 0.75$ or $\frac{4}{3} : 1$	A1	

Additional Guidance continues on the next page

17 cont	Additional Guidance	
	Allow 1.33(...) for $\frac{4}{3}$	
	4 : 3 in working with 3 : 4 on answer line	M3A0
	1 : $\frac{45}{60}$	M3A0
	(Alt 1) $50x = 60y \times 0.9$	M1M0M0A0
	(Alt 1) $50x = 60y \times 1.1$	M1M0M0A0
	(Alt 1) $45x : 60y$ Answer 3 : 4	M1M1 M0A0
	(Alt 1) $y : x = 3 : 4$ Answer 3 : 4	M3A0
	Alt 2 example $50 \times 10 = 500$ (working not seen for reduction by 10% but completed correctly in next line) $450 \div 60 = 7.5$ (60 here gains first M1) $10 : 7.5 = 20 : 15$	M1M1 M1A0
	Do not allow misreads eg increases length of P by 10% (instead of 20%)	
	Alt 2 Allow choice of x to be 50	

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments
18(a)	Fully correct diagram ξ	B3	B2 Two or three correct numbers in correct positions B1 One correct number in correct position
	Additional Guidance		
	Three correct numbers in correct positions and one missing		B2
	Two correct numbers in correct positions and two missing		B2
18(b)	$\frac{14}{25}$ or 0.56 or 56%	B1ft	Correct or ft their diagram oe fraction
	Additional Guidance		
	$\frac{14}{25}$ or 0.56 or 56% always scores B1		
	ft answer correct with subsequent incorrect simplification	B1ft	
	Ratio eg 14 : 25	B0	
	Expressed only in words eg 14 out of 25	B0	
	$\frac{14}{25}$ and 14 out of 25	B1	
	$\frac{14}{25}$ seen with change to incorrect decimal or incorrect percentage eg $\frac{14}{25}$ and answer 0.8	B1	
	Ignore chance words if $\frac{14}{25}$ seen eg $\frac{14}{25}$ and answer likely	B1	
	For a ft answer that is only seen as a decimal or %, accept truncation or rounding to at least 2sf		

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments
19	Alternative method 1		
	$192 \div (7 + 6 + 11)$ or $192 \div 24$ or 8	M1	May be implied
	7 × their 8 or 56 and 6 × their 8 or 48 and 11 × their 8 or 88	M1dep	56 : 48 : 88 is M2
	their 56 (× 1) + their 48 × 2 + their 88 × 3 or 56 + 96 + 264 or 416	M1dep	May use x, 2x and 3x (any letter)
	$532.48 \div$ their 416	M1dep	Allow working in pence
	1.28	A1	
	Alternative method 2		
	$7 (\times 1) + 6 \times 2 + 11 \times 3$ or $7 + 12 + 33$ or 52	M1	May use x, 2x and 3x (any letter)
	$532.48 \div$ their 52 or 10.24	M1dep	Allow working in pence
	$192 \div (7 + 6 + 11)$ or $192 \div 24$ or 8	M1	May be implied
	their 10.24 ÷ their 8	M1dep	dep on M3 oe eg their 10.24×7 or 71.68 and their $71.68 \div (7 \times \text{their } 8)$
	1.28	A1	
	Additional Guidance		
	(Alt 1) 56 : 96 : 264 with no subsequent addition	M1M1M0M0A0	
	$532.48 \div 24$ (= 22.18... or 22.19) with no further valid working	Zero	
	$532.48 \div 192$ (= 2.77...) with no further valid working	Zero	
	(Alt 1) 56 and 48 and 88 (or correct method leading to them) but not subsequently used	M2	
	(Alt 1) 8 (or correct method leading to it) but not subsequently used	M1	
	(Alt 2) 10.24 (or correct method leading to it)	M2	
	1.28 in working with Answer 71.68 (from 1.28×56)	M4A0	

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments
20	$\frac{\sin x}{6} = \frac{\sin 125}{14}$ or $\frac{6}{\sin x} = \frac{14}{\sin 125}$	M1	oe eg $\frac{\sin x}{6} = 0.058(\dots)$ or 0.059 or 0.06 or $\frac{6}{\sin x} = 17.(0\dots)$ or 17.1
	(sin x =) $\frac{\sin 125}{14} \times 6$ or 0.35(1...)	M1dep	oe eg $\sin^{-1} \left(\frac{\sin 125}{14} \times 6 \right)$
	[20.5, 20.6] or 21	A1	
	Additional Guidance		
	Condone incorrect notation if recovered eg $x = \frac{\sin 125}{14} \times 6$ Answer 20.6		M2 A1
	$\frac{\sin}{6} = \frac{\sin 125}{14}$ not recovered		Zero
	Answer [20.5, 20.6] from scale drawing		M1M1A1
	Answer 21 from scale drawing		Zero
	Answer only [20.5, 20.6] or 21		M1M1A1

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments
21	Alternative method 1		
	$5x^2 - 10x - 4 (= 0)$ or $-5x^2 + 10x + 4 (= 0)$	B1	If no rearrangement seen implied by $a = 5, b = -10, c = -4$ or $a = -5, b = 10, c = 4$ seen or used correctly
	$\frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 5 \times -4}}{2 \times 5}$	M1	ft their 3-term quadratic (equation) seen Allow one sign error Allow 10^2 for $(-10)^2$ (do not count as a sign error) Allow recovery of invisible brackets Conceptual error (omission of square root, incomplete square root symbol, $\pm$ not included, short fraction line) is M0 unless recovered
	$\frac{-(-10) \pm \sqrt{(-10)^2 - 4 \times 5 \times -4}}{2 \times 5}$ or $\frac{10 \pm \sqrt{100 + 80}}{10}$ or $\frac{10 \pm \sqrt{180}}{10}$ or $\frac{10 \pm 6\sqrt{5}}{10}$ or 2.341(...) or 2.342 and -0.341(...) or -0.342	A1ft	Fully correct substitution ft their 3-term quadratic (equation) seen oe eg $\frac{5 \pm 3\sqrt{5}}{5}$ Allow 10^2 for $(-10)^2$ Allow recovery of invisible brackets Two correct solutions > 2 dp for their 3-term quadratic equation
	2.34 and -0.34	A1ft	ft B0M1A1ft ft answers must be rounded to 2 dp

Alternative method 2 and Additional Guidance continue on the next two pages

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments
21 cont	Alternative method 2		
	$5(x^2 - 2x - \frac{4}{5}) (= 0)$ or $x^2 - 2x - \frac{4}{5} (= 0)$ or $5(x^2 - 2x) = 4$ or $x^2 - 2x = \frac{4}{5}$	B1	May be implied
	$5[(x - 1)^2 - 1^2 - \frac{4}{5}] (= 0)$ or $(x - 1)^2 - 1^2 - \frac{4}{5} (= 0)$ or $5[(x - 1)^2 - 1^2] = 4$ or $(x - 1)^2 - 1^2 = \frac{4}{5}$	M1	ft their 3-term quadratic (equation) seen Allow one sign error but $(x - 1)^2$ must be correct
	$1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 + \frac{4}{5}}$ or 2.341(...) or 2.342 and -0.341(...) or -0.342	A1ft	Fully correct ft their 3-term quadratic (equation) seen oe eg $\frac{5 \pm 3\sqrt{5}}{5}$ Two correct solutions > 2 dp for their 3-term quadratic equation seen
	2.34 and -0.34	A1ft	ft B0M1A1ft ft answers must be rounded to 2 dp

Additional Guidance continues on the next page

21 cont	Additional Guidance	
	Do not count a sign error in a (or b) as two sign errors eg If a should be -5 but $a = 5$ is used in both $4ac$ and $2a$, only count as one sign error	
	Final A1 mark can be awarded if both answers seen in working but only one is written on answer line	
	$5x^2 + 10x - 4 (= 0)$ seen with solutions -2.34 and 0.34 (no incorrect method seen)	B0M1A1ftA1ft
	$5x^2 - 10x + 4 (= 0)$ seen with solutions 0.55 and 1.45 (no incorrect method seen)	B0M1A1ftA1ft
	$5x^2 + 10x + 4 (= 0)$ seen with solutions -0.55 and -1.45 (no incorrect method seen)	B0M1A1ftA1ft
	Note that the pairs of solutions seen in the three rows above can come from incorrect method so will not always score 3 marks	
	2.34 and -0.34 with no working or from T & I	4 marks
	2.34 or -0.34 with no working or from T & I	Zero
	2.3 and/or -0.3 with no working or from T & I	Zero

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments
22	Alternative method 1		
	$d = kt^2$ or $45 = k \times 3^2$ or $45 \div 9$	M1	oe equation
	$d = 5t^2$ or $(k =) 5$	M1dep	oe equation 245 implies M2
	their 5×10^2 or 500	M1dep	oe M3 $\left(\frac{10}{3}\right)^2 \times 45$ oe
	455	A1	
	Alternative method 2		
	$kd = t^2$ or $k \times 45 = 3^2$ or $9 \div 45$	M1	oe equation
	$0.2d = t^2$ or $(k =) 0.2$	M1dep	oe equation 245 implies M2
	$10^2 \div$ their 0.2 or 500	M1dep	oe M3 $45 \div \left(\frac{3}{10}\right)^2$ oe
	455	A1	
	Additional Guidance		
	$d \propto t^2$ with no further valid working		Zero
	$d = kt$ or $d = kt^3$ or $d = \frac{k}{t^2}$ etc not recovered		Zero
	45 : 9 with no further valid working		Zero
	$d = 5t^2$ or $(k =) 5$ scores M2 even if not subsequently used		M2
	$d = kt^2$ or $45 = k \times 3^2$ or $45 \div 9$ scores M1 even if not subsequently used		M1
	$0.2d = t^2$ or $(k =) 0.2$ scores M2 even if not subsequently used		M2
	$kd = t^2$ or $k \times 45 = 3^2$ or $9 \div 45$ scores M1 even if not subsequently used		M1
	Allow use of other letters		

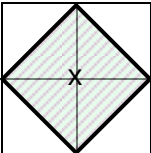
Question	Answer	Mark	Comments
23	$(BC =) 5a - 2b - 3a - b$ or $2a - 3b$ or $(CD =) 3a + b + 3a - 9b$ or $6a - 8b$ or $(BD =) 5a - 2b + 3a - 9b$ or $8a - 11b$	M1	oe eg $(CB =) 3a + b - 5a + 2b$ or $-2a + 3b$ or $(DC =) -3a + 9b - 3a - b$ or $-6a + 8b$ or $(DB =) -3a + 9b - 5a + 2b$ or $-8a + 11b$ Allow with brackets eg $(BC =) 5a - 2b - (3a + b)$
	Correct expressions for any two of BC , CD and BD	M1dep	oe eg1 correct expressions for BC and DB eg2 correct expressions for CB and DC Allow with brackets eg $(BC =) 5a - 2b - (3a + b)$ and $(DB =) -(3a - 9b) - (5a - 2b)$
	Correct simplified expressions for any two of BC , CD and BD and valid explanation and No	A1	oe eg correct expressions for BC and DB and valid explanation and No eg $BC = 2a - 3b$ and $CD = 6a - 8b$ and $3(2a - 3b) = 6a - 9b$ and No or $DC = -6a + 8b$ and $BD = 8a - 11b$ and DC is not a multiple of BD and not straight

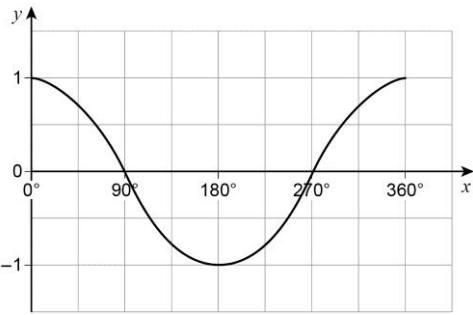
Additional Guidance continues on the next page

23 cont	Additional Guidance	
	Award marks for correct expressions, ignoring any incorrect ones unless contradictions of correct ones	
	BAD means BD	
	BD = $5\mathbf{a} - 2\mathbf{b} + 3\mathbf{a} - 9\mathbf{b}$ or $8\mathbf{a} - 11\mathbf{b}$ and BAD = their BC + their CD and answer not $8\mathbf{a} - 11\mathbf{b}$ Do not take BAD to be a contradiction to BD	
	Two correct simplified expressions used for a valid explanation and saying No with any incorrect non-contradictory expressions seen	M2A1
	Condone absence of vector notation eg Condone CD to mean the vector from C to D	
	$\vec{CD}$ means the vector from C to D and $\overleftarrow{CD}$ means the vector from D to C	
	Do not allow any misreads	
	Missing brackets may be recovered	
	Allow for up to M2 expressions like (BC =) $5\mathbf{a} - 2\mathbf{b} + -3\mathbf{a} + -\mathbf{b}$	
	Valid explanations: eg1 BC = $2\mathbf{a} - 3\mathbf{b}$ and CD = $6\mathbf{a} - 8\mathbf{b}$ and $3(2\mathbf{a} - 3\mathbf{b}) = 6\mathbf{a} - 9\mathbf{b}$ is acceptable as there is a matching coefficient of a eg2 CD = $6\mathbf{a} - 8\mathbf{b}$ and BD = $8\mathbf{a} - 11\mathbf{b}$ and $2(6\mathbf{a} - 8\mathbf{b}) = 12\mathbf{a} - 16\mathbf{b}$ is <u>not</u> acceptable because there is no matching coefficient of a or b eg3 BC = $2\mathbf{a} - 3\mathbf{b}$ and CD = $6\mathbf{a} - 8\mathbf{b}$ and $6\mathbf{a} - 8\mathbf{b} = 3(2\mathbf{a} - 2.6\mathbf{b})$ is acceptable because there is a matching coefficient of a and no error in factorisation (just a truncation) eg4 BC = $2\mathbf{a} - 3\mathbf{b}$ and CD = $6\mathbf{a} - 8\mathbf{b}$ and $3(2\mathbf{a} - 3\mathbf{b}) = 6\mathbf{a} - 10\mathbf{b}$ is <u>not</u> acceptable because there is an error in expansion	
	Allow not parallel or not same gradient for No	
	Allow DC is not a factor of BD as a valid explanation	
	Do not allow DC is not a scalar of BD as a valid explanation	
	Look for decision in working lines if answer line is blank	
	Note that BD = BC + CD is a fact but is not a valid explanation	

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments
24	Alternative method 1		
	(LQ =) 10 and (UQ =) 33 and answer 23	B4	B3 (LQ =) 10 and (UQ =) 33 B2 (LQ =) 10 or (UQ =) 33 B1 Any two correct frequencies from 8, 8, 12 and 20
	Alternative method 2		
	(LQ =) 10.3125 and (UQ =) 33.75 and answer 23.4375	B4	B3 (LQ =) 10.3125 and (UQ =) 33.75 B2 (LQ =) 10.3125 or (UQ =) 33.75 B1 Any two correct frequencies from 8, 8, 12 and 20
	Additional Guidance		
	Alt 2 is using $\frac{48+1}{4} = 12.25$ and $\frac{3(48+1)}{4} = 36.75$ to work out quartiles		
	Correct frequencies must be for the correct bar		
	33.75 may come from $\frac{3}{4} \times 45$		B0
	Allow B1 for two correct frequencies even if not subsequently used		B1
	Frequency of 8 seen once with no other correct frequencies counts as one correct		
	Frequency of 8 seen twice counts as two correct		B1
	36 – 12 = 24 or 36.75 – 12.25 = 24.5 with < 2 correct frequencies		B0
	Answer 23 with neither quartile correct and < 2 correct frequencies		B0
	10-33 and 23		B4
	10-33		B3
	Do not allow dashes or vertical lines at 10 and/or 33 to imply correct quartiles		

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments
25	$15^2 + 26^2 - 2 \times 15 \times 26 \times \cos 38$ or [286, 286.4] or [16.9, 17]	M1	May be seen in a square root May be seen on diagram
	$\frac{108}{360}$ or 0.3 or $\frac{360}{108}$ or 3.33(...)	M1	oe eg $108 \div 360$ or 30% May be seen in two steps eg $\times 108 \div 360$
	their $\frac{108}{360} \times \pi \times [286, 286.4]$ or $\pi \times \text{their } [286, 286.4] \div \text{their } \frac{360}{108}$ or [269, 272.4114]	M1dep	dep on 1st and 2nd M1 oe eg $\frac{108}{360} \times \pi \times (\text{their } [16.9, 17])^2$
	$(2 \times) \frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times 26 \times \sin 38$ or [120, 120.1] or [240, 240.2]	M1	oe
	[509, 512.6114] and 510	A1	Must see a value in range [509, 512.6114] and 510
	Additional Guidance		
	15 × 26 × sin 38 scores 4th M1 unless subsequently doubled		
	If (sector) 270 and (2 triangles) 240 followed by 270 + 240 = 510		M4A1
	Working back from 510. Apply scheme but maximum mark is M4A0		
	Assuming angle AEB = 72 and then using sine rule to work out BE does lead to area = 510 to 2sf but can score a maximum of M0M1M0M1depA0 $BE = \frac{26}{\sin 72} \times \sin 38 = 16.8$ (or 17) $\frac{108}{360} \times \pi \times 16.8^2 = 266$ $2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 15 \times 26 \times \sin 38 = 240.2$ 506.2 → 510		M0 M1M0depM1 A0
	BE = [16.9, 17] seen with no working scores first M1 (and possibly all other marks)		
	BE = 35 ÷ 2 = 17.5 → 17 does not score first M1		

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments
26(a)	<i>B</i>	B1	
	Additional Guidance		
26(b)	<i>P</i>	B1	
	Additional Guidance		
27(a)	Fully correct graph passing through $(-2, -8)$ $(-1, -1)$ $(0, 0)$ $(1, 1)$ and $(2, 8)$	B2	B1 x^3 or $y^3 = x$ or at least 4 points from $(-2, -8)$ $(-1, -1)$ $(0, 0)$ $(1, 1)$ and $(2, 8)$ plotted or seen in a table Tolerance of ± 1 small square Points can be implied by graph passing through them
	Additional Guidance		
	Tolerance of ± 1 small square means it is on the edges of or within the shaded area 		
	Ignore graph drawn outside of $-2 \leq x \leq 2$		
	Ruled straight lines joining $(-2, -8)$ $(-1, -1)$ $(0, 0)$ $(1, 1)$ and $(2, 8)$	B1	
	Condone positive gradient at $(0, 0)$		
	Ignore working lines if fully correct graph seen	B2	

Question	Answer	Mark	Comments
27(b)	Fully correct graph 	B2	B1 $\sin (x + 90)$ or $\cos x$ or at least 4 points from (0, 1) (90, 0) (180, -1) (270, 0) and (360, 1) plotted or seen in a table Mark intention
	Additional Guidance		
	Ignore graph drawn outside of $0^{\circ} \leq x \leq 360^{\circ}$		
	Ignore working lines if fully correct graph seen		B2
	Ruled straight lines joining (0, 1) (90, 0) (180, -1) (270, 0) and (360, 1)		B1
	$\sin x + 90$ with < 4 correct points and incorrect graph		B0